

FOR PRESIDENT, JAMES K. POLK,

FOR VICE PRESIDENT. GEORGE M. DALLAS, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Keep it before the People!

HENRY CLAY'S TARIFF OPINIONS. HENRY CLAY'S TARIFF OPINIONS.
ASHLEND, Sept. 13th 1840.
The sum and substance of what I converve to be the true policy of the United States, in respect to a Tariffinay he bright stated. In conformity with the principal managerate is the Compromise 1st, I think that whole or REVENUE is necessary to an economical and home administration of the General Government, ought to be necessary to a foreign imports. And believe that in establishing a fariff of those duties, such foreign and principal and the learned as well incidentation.

My opinion that there is no danger bereatter of a High twiff, is founded on the gratifying fact that our manufactures have now taken a deep root. In their inflarely, they needed a greater account of protection but, as they grow and advance, they acquire treas protection.—Ar thay to S. F. Bronson, Sept. 19th. 1849.

S. F. Bronson, Sept. 19th. 1849.

S.F. Ringer 19th, 19th, 19th S.F. Ringer 19th Clay of S.F. Ringer 19th S.F

tor years of deputed services: "—tien, Harrison,
"There done him (Mr Clay) many favors, but he has
returned them all with the RLACKEST ingralitude." tien. Harrison.

"My opinion is that Wool should be duty

free!"-JAMES K. POLK. We find this extract in all the coon papers about these days. But, they forgot to mention, that at the same session of congress which the speech was made, (1833) from which they say this extract is taken, Gov. Polk voted to lay a duty of 15 cents a pound on all foreign coarse wool-showing that "opinion" to these who ought to know promise Act." (20 per cent. duties.) what protection on wool, is deemed by wool-growers, an adequate protection. He acknowledged that he, living at the South, was not then, when the Tariff was first largely discussed, well informed on this take the lead and will follow. But if the opinion of Col. P. that wool should beduty free was founded in error, so also was his opinion, expressed by his vote at the mentioned (Lexington Ky.) for more same session, that foreign wool should pay a duty of 15 cents on the pound, for that is too high, according to the views of the coons who have reduced the duty some- JAMES K. POLK'S MORAL CHARACTER. thing like two thirds from what he by his vote was willing it should be.

on years ago, and compare it with Henry ten to make the matter right with our readers. Clay's -- as expressed in a letter to Messrs Braham and Bledsoe, of Georgia, dated June 8, 1843, just one year ago,-

PROTECTION!

and what advantage do the coons have over us in respect to the matter? Eleven considered as withdrawa." years ago, when the Tariff question first began to agitate the country, and before the tled as to what was an adequate Protection of the wool-growing interests, Gov. Polk expressed an opinion on a subject, upon which he declared he was not well informed, as who was then? which opinion was completely nullified by a vote immediately forward with an uquallified and unbesior and's that

"Agriculture" (abasolutely and unconditionally) "NEEDS NO PROTECTION!"

The advocates of Mr Clay are perfectly ingratitude." welcome to all the advantage they can gain Henry Clay has too many HERESIES about him to EVER GAIN MY SUPPORT .- Daniel of us on this point.

The Com Hunter .- Don't forget that, friends of Polk and Dallas! Let us have a so doing almost certain of defeat. Mr Clay is degood list if you wish to see a coon hunt that will do your hearts good.

5th of July

HENRY CLAY ON A HIGH TARIFF.

"Carry out the principles of the comprimise act. Look to revenue alone for the support of Government. Do not raise the question of protection, which I had hoped had been put to rest. There is no necessity of protection, for protection."

Extract from Mr Clay's speech in the Senate of the United States on the 21st of January, 1842,

in reply to Mr Woodbury on the Treasury Note Bill-Reported for the Washington National Intelligencer. "I did NOT VOTE for the tariff of 1827, for which, how "I did NOT VOTE for the tariff of 1822, for which however, 1,7 Mr I as Buren, Col. Benton, Cel. Johnson, Silve Wright, and others, DID VOTE. And it is remarkable that I from that period MY exertions in Congress have been directed to the RRBHITHON and modification of Tariffs. Thus in 1841, I supported that Tariff which greatly reduce had modified the Tariff of 1822 insometh that it was supposed by ensamble men that it would ore might to satisfy the Nathliness of South Carolina. The next year, 1833, I brought forward the comprehies, 1,2 I never was in favor of what I regarded as a high Cariff. No more revenue should be levied than is necessary to an economical administration of the government." I should have preferred that the compremise act in all its parts, jundorm didies of 29 per cent.] could have been adhered to,"—Henry Chay's Letter to M. Merrineather of Georgia, date Oct. 24 1843.

"Yaffuneneed by a desire to avert the coming

"Influenced by a desire to avert the coming danger, and anxious to perpetuate the Union and give peace to e distracted country, I brought forward the compromise act, and aided in its passage. IN MY SUBSEQUENT LIFE I HAVE DO SO IN FUTURE."-Clay's recent speech at Columbus, Georgia.

"To preserve at once the peace and the great OF 1833, and although he was far from maintaining the doctrine that any Congress could bind its successors, the extraordinary evigencies and state of the country which led to the passage of that compromise made him feel it an obligation of honslightest particular-nay more, He was bold to say that during his entire service in Congress since, there never had been an effort to violate it the North and East will settle in a counwhich had not met with his proupt and carnest try where they must take rank with ne- The Ann Arber State Journal has the folresistance. It was important to understand the true character of the compromise. It provided for a gradual REDUCTION OF DUTIES BOWN

compelition between the foreign and the national supply. The inevitable tendency of that competition is to reduce prices as affexperience has dem- cultivate the earth, while my daughters enstrated."-Mr Clay at New Orleans, to a committee of his whig friends in Virginia, da-

HENRY CLAY'S ORGANS ON A HIGH TAR-IFF AND FREE TRADE.

"The fact that Mr Clay is NORE of a Free Trade manadvocate as he is of a wise and Reasonable further than so Van Buren, is becoming generally known to the People of the South. His letter to be Bronson, the Georgia letter in consequence of the unjust criticism of the Locofi ces and their vite attempts to show that it is incausistic with Mr C's former opinions, has had the effect of borns ing THIS FACT to the knowledge of thousands, who formerly were not aware of it?

From the Saxannah Republican, the leading Clay pap

It is We deny that Mr Clay, or the whigs of Georgia, whose candidate he is, suck for the tablishment of a PROTECTIVE TARIFF, but he cheerfully yielded his own personal Mr Clay adheres to the principles of the Com-

HENRY CLAY'S MORAL CHARACTER.

"GO HOME, GOD DAMN YOU: WHERE YOU BE

"When on the day preceding the duel, Mr Graves, in company with you came to my room, I was informed that he had determined to chalpoint. He gave his opinion, merely, and leage Mr Cilley, and he showed not the challenge Upon reading it, I thought it closhe had drawn. by his vote said, "you who are better in-formed than I am on the subject, may objection and sketched a drawait (challenge) in MY OWN HAND WRITING. "-Heary Clay's letter to Mr Wise.

I assert on the authority of gentlemen of undoubted standing, that as fale as the 4th of July lust, he gambled at cards, at the place before wo to- (To the amount of about TWO HUN DRED DOLLARS.)

John W. McCalla, in a letter to the editor of the Lexington Ky. Guzette date I May 24 1841.

It is now our duty to say, as we do most cheerfully, that one of the editors of this paper receive ed a letter yesterday from a gentleman of undoub Take, however the sentiment which the jud character, giving the direct assurance that Col. coons attribute to Col. P., made some elev- P. never was engaged in an affair of this sor (a duel.) This is quite conclusive, and we has

N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, coon. "Since the outside of this paper went to press we are assured that the representation give the first page, of the private morals of Mr Polk, is incorrect, and that he is not only a man entirely "AGRICULTURE NEEDS NO OF EXEMPLARY MORALS, BUT OF RELIG-IOUS PRINCIPLES. We made the statement on what we considered authentic information, but under the circumstances, wish to have the charges

KNOWN TO US in his social and describe rebegan to agitate the country, and before the lations, we have no disposition to speak other-minds of the people were anything like set- wise than with ENTIRE RESPECT." - National Intelligencer, coun.

The whigs had better not attack the pr vate character of Col. Polk, as it is ABOVE SCRUTINY .- Gov. Briggs, coon Gov. of Mass.

OPINIONS OF CLAY.

"Towards Mr Clay as a politician, Mr Jefferson following its expression; while only our often said he was merely a splendid orator, with your ago, after the question had been fully out any valuable knowledge from experience or study, or any determined public principles foundconstantly manifested a strong repungance, and discussed and, the minds of the people ed in sound political science, either practical or settled on its details, Henry Clay comes theoretical." Jefferson in his life by Th. M. Ran-

"I will do my duty even if Mr Clay is to be tating declination and asserts, without it's baciatted by it, from whom I have experienced only UNGENEROUS TREATMENT in requital for years of devoted service!!!

"I have done him (Mr Clay) many favors, but he has returned them all with the BLACKEST

Webster. We supported him (Mr Clay) once for the ficient in popularity."- Boston Atlas, coon.

"He (Clay) never received the vote of Ohio or hat will do your hearts good.

Indiana and it is worse than idle to calculate that
The first number will be issued on the

now believe him superior to any man living, but diana American, coon.

> FARMERS LOOK HERE! CLAY'S OPINIONS OF FARMERS.

generation, pass down a long tract of time, in perpetual succession, without the slightest change and the ploughman who fistens his plough to the tail of his cattle will not acknowledge there is any improvement equal to his,"

Clay's peculiar regard for the Farming interest, may be inferred from his declaration, "AGRICULTURE NEEDS NO PROTEC-TION,"

and from the fact that he opposed an amendment. which, if adopted, would have protected the far-mer, by levying a duty of 15 per cent on woo in fact amounts to ',no protection.'

I GO HEART AND HAND FOR TAXING TEA AND COFFEE. - Henry Clay.

LABORING MEN, LOOK HERE! On the 15th of February 1819, there was an interesting debate in the House iff being ever established. ADHERED TO ITS PROVISIONS, and SHALL of Representatives upon the question of excluding slavery from Missouri, usually called the Missouri question, in which Mr Clay participated as appears by the interests of the country, HE HAD BEEN AC-TIVE IN EFFECTING THE COMPROMISE National Intelligencer. His speech was not reported-but in that paper 19th March ensuing, is a full report of a speech made on that occasion by the Hon. John W. Taylor of New York, a friend of Mr or to adhere to it in good faith; and he challenged Clay, who succeeded him as Speaker of the most diligent search of the record to show that the House in, which is the following passage: Viz.

"Do you believe that the people from gro slaves? Having neither the ability nor they labor cheerfully while labor is believe that in establishing a normal three dutes. And believe that in establishing a normal three dutes, and is a gradual REDUCTION OF DUTIES DOWN TO 20 PER CENT."—[Clay's Speech in disposition to hold slaves; and is a constant of the co honorable: disposition to hold slaves:

"I have had by the successful influence of my example, taught my sons to have been instructed in the manufacture extending even to those I have now the honor to wear; and in the useful labors

A note is appended to the report in the

"When this subject was under conideration at the last session, the honora-"THAT NO DUTY HIGHER THAN ble Speaker (Mr Clay,) remarked to the

lares they must let us hove white one; for WE CANNOT CUT OUR FIREWOOD, AND BLACK OUR SHOES, and HAVE OUR WIVES AND From the Richmand Whiz-the lending Clay poper in Fir DAUGHTERS WORK IN THE KITCHEN." Clay's Speech 1819.

The editor of the Middlebury milky-way, ernment. Galaxy, as he chooses to denominate it, gets quite rabid, lately, whenever he has occasion to speak of us. In his last he calls on to the exclusion of all credits. us to publish Young Hickory's Tariff notions. The next President, voted in 1833 with Clay on the compromise act-for a the manufacturing interests. duty of fifteen per cent on foreign coarse

wool which the coons have since reduced! In his speech of 1833 he says: "NO MEMBER OF THE COMMIT-TEE (OF WHICH HE WAS ONE) WHO

VIELDED HIS ASSENT TO THIS BILL. TO PROSTRATE THE MANUFACTU-RER, NOR WILL SUCH, IN THEIR BILL. I VENTURE TO AFFIRM THAT THE BILL, SO FAR FROM PROSTRA-TING THESE ESTABLISHMENTS, AF FORDS SUFFICIENT INCIDENTAL PROTECTION TO ENABLE ALL SUCH AS ARE BASED ON REAL, NOT BOR-ROWED, CAPITAL, AND WHICH ARE CONDUCTED WITH ECONOMY AND COUNTRY."

How does that suit? Col. Polk is in fatal Protection-and with Mr Clay says:

"Look to REVENUE alone for the support of Goverment. Do not raise the question of protection, for protection."

We observe however, that amidst all the horror of the Galaxy man, engendered by a contemplation of Gov. Polk's Tariff opinons, which opinions he puts at the head of his editorial columns as "bright particular "Of Mr Polk as a private gentleman, and as stars" in his galaxy of coon wenders, not you will see that Clay has left his tariff one star is to be seen embodying the Tariff friends and his united with Calhoun. The opinions of Heavy Clay! Now to ease the project submitted by Mr. Clay is believed mind of old pistureen, we make the follow- tion of Mr Calhoun. Some think it origiing proposition: we will publish in the Age nated with that individual. The friends REPROACH, and will stand the SEVEREST all the opinions of Gov. Polk, on the Tar- of the protective policy now rally around iff, which he may select, if at the same time Mr Webster; his resolutions-which you he will publish in the Galaxy all the opinions of Henry Clay on the Tariff which we system, and upon these these the friends may select. We shall see now whose as of American industry here are determined

POLK NO DUELIST.

The Zanesville Aurora, in alluding to the charges made by a few of the more reckless whig prints which have asserted man, says "that a charge more unfounded

and false could not have been invented." The same paper continues in the following strain:

nection with one of the most influential and devoted body of christians in the land,

it is worse than felly to endeavor to sustain him, whom the people have so eften condemned."—Inton Brown] acts and and myself is, whilst they are the advocates of distribution and a Protective Tariff-measures which I consider ruinous to the interests of the coun-"AGRICULTNRE NEEDS NO PROTEC- try, and especially to the interests of the TION. The habits of farmers, generation after planting States-I have steadily and at all times opposed both."

We find the preceeding in all the coon sets that matter at rest: papers, said to be extracted from a speech of Gov. Polk in 1833. And save the question, of distribution, what says Mr Clay about a Protective Tariff?

"Do not raise the question of Protection (says he) which I hoped had been put to and roled to establish the duty at 5 per cent, which rest. There is no necessity of protection, for protection." My opinion that there is no danger here-

after of a High Tariff is founded &c. "I have always been opposed to what I regarded a High Tariff," I think there is no danger of a high Tur

Fire away gentlemen! It is the easiest thing in the world to turn your own guns

All the people tell you, o! Fastest horse in the country, o! Look at his heels! You'll find it so, Just as the people tell you, o! Two to one on old Tennessee! He's the

Fushim of the day-no mistake about him THE TARIFF-HENRY CLAY'S OPINIONS.

lowing paragraph:

"War on the Taciff. The Com, of Ways ject. It fixes the maximum duties a 30 per cent, to be reduced in 1845 to 25 per cent. These locofocos it seems, can't the difference between the two cases. bear to see the country prosper."

The same Ann Arber Journal that contains this, has the name of Henry Clay fly- has not lost all regard for truth and fair Clay was not a member of the House at ing under its editorial head as the whig dealing, he will cause the following excandidate for President. And now let us see what Mr Clay's opinions on the subject of the tariff are. The following is an extract from Mr Clay's speech on the tariff in the U. S. Senate, in 1842, just before he resigned his seat in that body:

'I am not advocating the revival of a high protective tariff; I am for abiding by the principles of the Compromise act; I am for giving to the country a revenue, which may provide for the economical wants of the Government, and at the same time give an incidental protection to our home industry.

"But it is necessarry to consider what of clothing for themselves and brothers, the principles of the Compromise act really

> 1. The first is that there should be a fixed rate of AD VALOREM DUTY, AND representatives. Is such a man worthy God dawn you! where you belong.' These DISCRIMINATIONS BELOW IT.

2. That the excess of duty beyond twen- people?"-Lorefocu papers. 2. That the excess of duty beyond twenty per cent, should, by a gradual process, commencing on the 31st of December, 18- famity, which is an old falsehood explodicine to the hall, and close to the bar of the House, 1 was 33, be reduced, SOTHAT BY THE 30th ed several years ago, has lately been re-standing within five feet of Mr Clay. Mr OF JUNE, 1842, IT SHOULD BE vived by the Troy Budget, and is going Chaney, of Ohio, sitting in his seat, was "If grallemen will not allow us to have black BROUGHT DOWN TO TWENTY the rounds of the Locofoco papers. Mr so near Mr Clay that he heard his remark PER CENT

should be laid for the pupose of raising resentatives, when every person but the ing near, and heard the same remark very

4. That, after the 30th of June, 1842, all duties should be paid in ready money, more to do with the business of the house

5. That after the same, a list of articles specified and enumerated in this act, should

principles of the compromise act."

Such is Mr Clay's exposition of the principles actually contained in the Compromise Act, which he drew with his own hands cofoco press."-Rochester Democrat. MAY SAFELY AFFIRM, DESIRES word for word, letter for letter, comma for comma. And now let us see what other JUDGMENT BE THE EFFECT OF THE principle Mr Clay had in the draught of tive terms by him. It is now again the bill before it became a law. The brought forward, of course, for the pur- ing, which we offer as a sermon on the text Hon. Henry A. Wise, in a letter to the pose of placing upon him a charge of of Mr Webster, above given.

public, some time since, said: "I am imformed and anthorized by one who saw the manuscript draught of '33, before it was offered, to state, that when Mr SKILL, NOT ONLY TO STAND, UNDER Clay drew the act of 1833, and showed it THIS BILL, BUT TO REALIZE GREAT to his friends, after the clause which pro-TER RATES OF PROFIT UPON THE vides that only such duties shall be laid as CAPITAL AND LABOR EMPLOYED, are necessary for an ecinomical adminis-ER REGULAR BUSINESS IN THE tration of the Government, after the 30th words precisely equivalent, were added, to wit: "AND SUCH DUTIES SHALL vor of a # PRevenue. Tariff with incident BE LAID WITHOUT REFENENCE to THE PROTECTION OF ANY DO-MESTIC ARTICLE WHATEVER."

The following extract of a letter, written at the time when Mr Clay brought forward the compromise act, by the Hon. HERMAN DENNY, then a member of Congress, from Pennsylvania, will show what the tariff men then thought of Mr Clay's measure:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1833. "From the proceedings in the Senate will find in the Intelligencer of to-day, conto stand. Mr Clay's proposition goes farther than some of the Southern gentlemen would have insisted on! He abandons

cent ad val., after 1842." Here then we have the fact, that Mr Clay that Mr Polk had fought and killed his by the compromise act, provided that af- York Commercial Advertiser, and which should be reduced to 20 per cent," ad val- Clay and fixing this charge on me, pretty "Mr Polk's long and untarnished con- value of all importations not free of duty stance pronouncing the charge on me false member of the Congress from that disunnecessary, the provision stated by Mr of his author or informant. He published should have restrained gentlmen from ma-king charges of so grave a character, until they had gained better authority than the without reference to the protection of any he ever witt. We have heretolore exerted all our strength for the election of Henry Clay-and we lidle tales and fables of unprincipled men." article of domestic manufacture whatever " inferior towns of New York, which I do

ple will not make a President of a pro-fane bulley, they attempt to palm off myself no further trouble on the subject. one of his profane speeches "Go home The editor of the Rochester Democrat G-d d-m you!" upon Mr C. C. exempts Mr Clay of Kentucky, on the Clay of Alabama. The following article ground that "he was a member of the Sen-

New York Courier and Enquirer.

publishes the following paragraph:ed at cards.

The denial of Mr Clay's friends is made on his authority. For the assertion made my hands on any paper containing my letin contradiction, the Post has no eviden- ter to the Editor of the Commercial Adce or authority whatever. It is a wilful vertiser, and his remarks thereupon, or I fabrication, a falsehood wilfully coined hope some Editor, friendly to truth, will reand wilfully uttered by M C. G. Greene, publish it. upon your distracted and disconcerted who edits the Post. And yet Mr Greene pretends to be a gentleman.

The following paragraph is from the Plebeian:

"The coarse and blasphemous language of Henry Clay, when he addressed Col. Polk, and told him to 'go home!' was characteristic of man, and is dispised alike by Col. Polk and the American people.'

The editor of the Plebeian knew when he wrote this that the language referred to was never uttered by Henry Clay, but by a Loco Foco member of the House, C. C. Clay, of Alabama. This assertion, therefore, made by Mr Slamm, and means have brought in their new pro- the Plebeian Editor, is also a wilful falsehood,-but Mr Slamm does not even Gholson of Mississippi puts that matter at pretend to be a gentleman; and here lies rest also.

If the acting editor of the Courier and Enquirer, in the absence of Col. Webb, ing to the halls of congress, and that Henry planation, taken from the Montgomery, Alabama, Advertiser, to be published in the paper under his control.

THE HON, C. C. CLAY.

ic friends in this quarter has been drawn seen a thousand times. The foolish and to an article in the Alabama Journal of wicked friends of Mr Clay seem to be dothe 24th ult., as follow:-

following stupid slander has been pub- their officious interference than he had for lished time and again:

"Go home, G-d d-n you, where you belong." This is the language addressed state that yesterday, in the House of Repthe House of Representatives. This is or (James K. Polk) gave the casting vote the piety of the Whig candidate for the on the Mississippi election question, the Presidency .- This is the respect he pay Hon. Henry Clay, looking in the directo the presiding officer of the people's tion of the speaker, exclaimed, 'Go home of the highest office in the gift of a free ephithets were uttered just as the speaker

Clay is charged with uttering the senten- and immediately committed it to writ-3 That after that day, such duties co to speaker Polk in the House of Rep- ing. Mr Gallup, of New York, was standsuch revenue as might be necessary for ignorant asses who sometimes enter for distinctly. S. J. GHOLSON, an economical administration of the gov- Locoloco appetites, knows that Mr Clay Washington, Feb. 6, 1828. was a member of the Senate when Polk was Speaker of the House, and had no than Daniel O'Connell.

be admitted free of duty for the benefit of tion; and the beautiful speech was utter- feat and the poor birds are in a sad perdiced by a violent Locofoca from Alabama, ament. These are the principles, and all the named C. C. Clay. The charge that it was uttered by Henry Clay, was com- MAKE WAY!-HERE THEY COME! pletely exploded at the time. But a desperate cause needs desperate lies to sustain it. Hence its revival by the Lo-

> This is the revival of an old slander long since contradicted in the most posiprofanity, which was first made against which we publish below, we hope will be McDaid, A. N.Miller, and Edward Peck: sufficient to put a stop to the further of publishing this letter also:

HUNTSVILLE, May 7th, 1844. Dear Sir:-Yours of the 29th ult. calling my attention to an article published in the Alabama Journal of the 24th ult. from the Rochester Democrat, has been duly received and I appreciate the friendly motives which prompted your communication. This is a second attempt to transfer to

article alluded to, which were originally charged to Henry Clay of Kentucky, as Mr. Verplanck is known not less in the field having been used by him, at the bar of of politics, and as a leading supporter of Gen. the House of Representatives, when Mr Harrison, in 1840, than as a scholar and Speaker Polk gave the casting vote on the author. Mississippi contested election between Mr V. was a coon elector in 1840. Messrs Prentice and Word, and Messrs Claiborne and Gholson, during the session THE CRY IS STILL, THEY COME! of 1837-38, I think in the month of Febrnary. The charge was made against Henry Clay in some of the newspapers of repudiated Mr Clay and his heresies .-Washington city, immediately after that He goes of course for "Young Hickory, contested election was decided,-but, so Dallas, and victory." far as I know, neither then nor at any othof that city pretend to charge me with the tected articles are to be reduced to 20 per language referred to. But, seven months my attention was called to the article, ticket, but will support Polk and Dallas. which seemed to be editorial, in the New ter tide 30th of June, 1842, "the duties assumed authority for exonerating Henry ation of Texas, has been held in Favette should be reduced to 20 per cent," ad val-orem—that is, a horizontal duty, without orem. I immediately addressed dence. In some of the neighboring coun-ies similar meetings have been held, and discrimination, of twenty per cent upon the a letter to the editor of that paper, in sub- Thomas F. Marshall, the eloquent whig -which was equivalent to, and rendered and slanderous, and demanding the name trict, has made a strenuous effort to sus-

"The difference between the course of MR CLAY'S PROFANERY-"GO not now distinctly recollect, but perhaps, HOME, G-D D-N YOU!" this same Rochester Democrat. My let-Since the coons find that the peo- terwas published in many of the newspa-

ate," and had nothing to do with the business of the House. If he had been well in-Fer-We copy what follows from the formed, he might have exculpated me on the same ground, for I, too, was a member The Difference .- The Boston Post of the Senate and not of the House, as his, article intamates .- And I may add, that I "Some of Mr Clay's foolish friends say was not in the House of Representatives that for the last thirty years that person- at the time or on the occasion when the age has "not played at a game of cards, profane language was said to have been even for sport." It might be said with used, nor was I in Washington, but in more truth, that no week of the last thirty Philadelphia, having been called thither year has passed in which he has not play- by the ill health of a member of my fami-

I regret that I have not been able to lay

You are at liberty to make such use of this letter as you may think proper. With great respect,

Your friends and ob't serv't, C. C. CLAY,

Gen. C. M. JACKSON, Montgomery, Ala.

After admitting, by charging the profanity up C. C. Clay, that the abomniable speech was made, it turned out that C. C. Clay was in Philadelphia at the time alleged it was made, they took the back track, denied that any such speech was ever made! The following letter from Judge

The coons pretend it was C. C. Clay who made use of the sentence so becommember of that grave and reverend hody the Senate, and never himself denied the fact stated below, but a member of the House, which was published in Washing-The attention of some of our democrat- ton papers, and which he has doubtless ing all they can to injure his chance of an "Another Lorn falschood nailed!-The election: he has more reason to curse cursing the speaking:

"Being called on; I deem it my duty to to Mr Speaker Polk, by Henry Clay, in resentatives, immediately after the speak-

The poor coons are to be pited. Their candidate stands before the people, a blasphemer of Almighty Ged-a murderer "The occurrence took place in '36 or and a blackley, beyond all denial and con-'38, on the decision of a contested electroversy. Add to this a certainty of de-

How the country is a risin't For Freeling Clay and Beary Huyson't

A Democratic meeting washeld at West Liberty, Richland county, Ohio, the resisagainst Mr Clay of this State, which was ence of the coon candidate for Governor, on the 11th instant, and attached ed to the proceedings, we find the follow-

"After the adjournment of said meeting Clay of Kentucky, whether justly or not the following resolution was offered and we do not pretend to say. The letter signed by Thomas B. Gill, A. Peck, James

"Resolved, That we, the undersigned, propagation of this gross slander against citizens of Vernon Township, having supour late Senator-That is unless the ported Harrison's election in 1840, and Whig press of the Union wishes to lay having become convinced that the whig itself liable to the charge of a total disre- principles are anti-republican, we therfore gard of the truth and decency. We pledge ourselves to support the nominee of hope these papers that publise the above the Democratic National Convention Signwill do the Hon C. C. Clay the justice ed with our hands and sealed with our scals, this 11th day of May, A. D. 1844.

THOS. B. GILL, [1: 8.] ADAMSON PECK, [LS] JAMES McDAID, [L. 8] AND. N. MILLER, [L. 8.] EDWARD PECK, [t. 8.] J. C. Wood, Sceretary.

ANOTHER REPUBLATION.

We are assured that the Mon. Gullan C. me the profane expressions recited in the VERPLANCK has avowed his determination not to support Mr. Clay for the presidency.

R. K. Mead, Esq. one of the Whig Harrison electors in 1840, in Virgina, has

The Washington correspondent of the er time did any newspaper or individual N. York Herald says, "I understand on good authority, that, there is strong realanguage referred to. But, seven months son to believe Hon. Wm. Cost Johnson, afterwards, perhaps in April or May, 1834 of Maryland, will not support the Clay

> A large meeting friendly to the annexcounty, Ky., the place of Clay's resitain that national policy, even against